British and French Cannon Succes-

sively Put Out of Action

at Tien-Tsin.

BOTH SIDES SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES.

American Regiment on the Scene-All Pekin Legations Except German May Be Safe-

About Empress An.

PRICE (in St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Treins, Three Cents.

TWO BIG MEETINGS AT LINCOLN. ALLIES ARE SAVED BY A BAYONET CHARGE.

Bryan and Stevenson Get Ovations From the Great Crowd.

FORMER REPUBLICANS SPEAK.

Towne and Webster Davis Score the Party of Imperialism.

BRYAN PRAISES STEVENSON.

Second-Place Matter Not Yet Settled-Weaver Is for Stevenson.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Lincoln, Neb., July 18.-The meetings this afternoon and to-sight drew immense crowds. The evations to Bryan, Stevenson and Towns were genuinely hearty and en-

The afternoon meeting took place in a hot auditorium, which was or wied to the doors, The interior was decorated with flags, bunting and portraits. Upon the stage stood a portrait of Abraham Lincoln flanked on right and left by framed copies of the Declaration of Independence. On the wall at the rear were large portraits of Bryan, Stevenson and Towns. The presidential nominee's was in the center and his running mates were on either side. Many la-

To-night's meeting was held in the Cap-Ited grounds, and as many people as could get within the valce of the speakers crowded about. Mr. Towne's speech was the torical climaxes sent the crowd into aroxysms of cheering. Both occasions were gde grand patriotic demonstrations. All solde from the discussion, and a strong appeal made to the people to rescue the Re-

public from the impending peril. lie or for Empire? Each orator endeavored quarter ago, then to what nation of the question all partisan bias, and to place it upon the high ground of patriotic force. question all partisan bias, and to place it upon the high ground of patriotic duty,
Webster Davis was accorded a splendid ovation. He was at his best, and repeated for its downfall." (Great appliance and

been chosen had not that town recently been fire ewept. Mr. Bryan favored Bloombeen fire ewept. Mr. Bryan favored Bloom-ington, but, that being impossible, Indian-whether we are to have a Republic or an

aroused by the notification meeting, the Recan be gotten on the run and og. Until that time Mr. Bryan take the stump. He will receive

siting delegations here, and afterwards vill be heard at various points. What to do about Mr. Towne is still unttica. A big delegation of Populists came in to-day to profest against Mr. Towne's ithdrawal. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and | na did not want it in the platform, Mr. Towne were called into consultation, but no decision was arrived at. Mr. Towne is growing more and more determined that owners aided by British agents, he was he will not permit bimself to be used as a forced to leave it or surrender his manto be placed in a position where he may be

made the butt of the campaign wits.

The Popullata insist that his withdrawal endangers Nebraska, but Mr. Towne says that it is very clear to him what he should do. He will not announce his withdrawal until he is assured that the Populist National Committee will substitute Stevenson. General J. B. Weaver, the Populist nomisation of the day by coming out boldly toright in favor of the nomination by the Fopulists of Adiai Stevenson as their vice presidential nominee in place of Towne. He gave the history of the reform movements of the country, and pointed out the prominent part taken by Stevenson in greenback days and his history as a

Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed and did not ear at the afternoon meeting. The speakof Colorado, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and Geners! J. B. Weaver.

Mr. Bryan spoke last and only in response

to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered when Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan of North America."

Mr. Bryan's Speech. "I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter, Mr. Bryan then paid eloquent tribute to General Weaver, C. A. Towns and Webster tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here and in South Africa, also."

"I simply want to say now that the camplatforms are concerned," Mr. Bryan contined. "and from now until election day it will be the duty of every citizen to take these issues before the country and weigh them. It will be the duty of every Repub-

"There is a privilege in being an American citizen, and there is a responsibility amensurate with the privilege. If we lived in a land where a King thought for us, we would feel no responsibility for the action of that King. But we live in a land where the people determine the policy. We live in a land where the citizen impresses his own opinion upon the Government; where the policy of the Government may be

determined by a vote of one citizen.
"And I want to leave a thought with those who are to vote this fall. I want every ettisen to vote as he would vote if he new that his vote would determine this next election. (Applause.) Remember what it means. You vote in Nebraska, and your ote may determine the vote of this State the presidential ticket, and your State ermine the result. (Asplause.)

you get to the polls to vote, remember that you are an American citizen. (Applause.) Remember that your vote may determine this nation's position and that



UNCLE SAM: "I BELIEVE I'D LIKE TO GET OUT AND WALK. THIS TRIP IS GETTING TOO SWIFT FOR ME."

dectrine that Governments come up from the people, (Great applause.)

"For 124 years this nation has held before the world the light of liberty. For more than a century it has been the example to all ed about. Mr. Towne's speech was the the world. You tell me that we can now be principal one. It was a masterly exposition indifferent to what is going on? You tell of the question of imperialism, and his ora-torical climaxes sent the crowd into me that a man who lifts his veice against the dectrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Filipino? I tell you be is pleading the tights of the struggling masses of the world, who look to America for example. For if every Filipino were to die the world would go on, but if this nation, the greatest Republic of the world's become a partnership with England wherein we insure all the danger and she reams all the tength with the area of independence. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence. We have grown contemptuous of the Constitution, but if this nation, the greatest Republic of the world's become a partnership with England wherein we insure all the danger and she reams all the danger grown of Independence. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence. We have grown contemptuous of the Constitution. proble grand patriotic demonstrations. All citizens; aye, he is championing the rights of the minor political questions were put of the struggling masses of the world, who solde from the discussion, and a strong appeal made to the people to rescue the Repeal made to the people to rescue the Repeal made to the people to rescue the Repeal made to the people to rescue the Rebut if this nation, the greatest Republic of the world's history, puts out its light, if this Republic turns its back on the doc-

Empire. Webster Davis Welcomed.

Webster Davis began by saying that he had no apology to offer for leaving the Republican party. He had worshiped at the immortal shrine of Abraham Lincoln and had followed the white plume of James G Blaine, but when a party became so nerv less that it could not express sympathy with two Republics struggling in the grasp of a selfish monarchy because "Mr. Hanforsook the footsteps of the fathers to walk in the slimy ones of millionaire trust

At the close of his percention the crowd stood up and cheered itself hourse, while men jostled each other to reach and shake him by the hand.

take up a great duty, Mr. Bryan said that if men in Davis's position felt strongly that they were impelled to bro ties as strong as his, it meant that thousatios with bonds that hung more lo

would follow in his footsteps. Mr. Towne's Speech.

Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening meeting, outlining the campaign arrangements on which the smocratic party will fight the campaign of 190). Mr. Towne gave his first attention friend of silver. Weaver's influence is be-ing depended upon to bring about the sub-the issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live is- Demsue and that the principles of bimetallism are as true now as in 1886. Trusts were denounced as an inherent part of the Repubwere Mr. Bryan, Congressman Shafroth lican administration, accumulated wealth Colorado, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, had already inaugurated a period of national decay, and to the government-reform forces of the country must the people look

for relief. Continuing, Mr. Towne said: "We stand on the threshold of the cam-paign of 1900, wherein the allied reform forces of the country hope and intend to of Washington and Jefferson-no alliances issues are greater than men. I shall not r entanglements abroad, and at home, equal rights for all, and special privileges

Davis, former Republicans, saying that he man only an ordinary political contest has only little insight. That campaign was the "The man who sees in the campaign of beginning of a life and death struggle beween opposing forces of a fundamental character, between which, in the very nature of things, there can be no truce or parley until victory shall have crowned the one or the other. It was the first real of arms between those who would transform this Government from oligarchy of wealth and privilege, and those who

would arrest our present progress in that direction and retrace our steps to the safety and glory of the ancient ways. "Republic Always in Danger."

"The Republic is always in danger. In the midst of social questions of gravest complexion, for whose solution are requisite the est intellect and patriotism of the country, the vigilance of the people is relaxed the occurrence of war, whose noble ineption has disguised its consequences until, within the little space of two years, we have traveled further from our old ideals than would, even so short a time ago, have seemed to be the possible accomplishment

of a century, if, indeed, ever possible at all. the Empire. If the citizens of this coun try at the forthcoming election shall rat-ify and confirm the presumptions stretches ify and confirm the presumptions of authority that have characterized the of authority that have characterized the we

order to make commercial returns in thou-sands. We are adding to the strongth of the Republic by sacrificing thousands of her sons to disease, themity, and death. We have quitted our own to stand upon foreign ground.

"We have formed a partnership with ourselves the agents of him about whose lowly cradle nineteen centuries ago the angels of heaven sang Peace on earth, good will to man."

Mr. Bryan Speaks.

Mr. Towne was followed by Mr. Bryan, who was introduced amid tremendous ap-

ovation. He was at his best, and repeated by scored the administration of which he was a recently a member.

Second Place and Notification.

It has been practically settled that the notification of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson were given a tremendous greating by the first week in August. The place is practically certain, but the time is not fired.

The same reason that led Mr. Bryan to choose New York four years ago actuated the choice of Indianapells. Bloomington, Ill. the home of Mr. Bryan and appealed to every patriotic American to abandon it on necount of its describe of the American and appealed to the popular government.

The paramount issue was to save the life of the American and analysis of the American and a paramount issue was to save the life of the American and a paramount issue was to save the life of the American and a paramount issue was to save the life of the American and and a nation of the people.

The paramount issue was to save the life of the American and and a nation of the people. plause. He spoke as follows:
"I am deeply grateful to the good people

"I do not care to enter at the present time upon a discussion of the issues presented by the platform adopted at Kansas City. I can say, however, that it is, in my judg ment, the greatest platform adopted in reent years, if not in the history of the centry, it is a greater paliform than the Chicago platform, for it indorses the prin-iples set forth in that platform, and, in addition thereto, presents the party disposition upon several new and vital questi-

There is no evasion about the platform, no ambiguity, or no double-dealing. It is as clear as the tones of a bell, as clear as of a Liberty Bell. It deals hen-

He Praises Stevenson.

"Its candidates are pleaged to its main-enance. When the convention came to the tenance. When the convention came to the selection of a candidate for Vice Presiden there was diversity of opinion. Some pro-ferred an Eastern candidate, believing that he would strengthen the ticket in the East. Some preferred Mr. Towne, knowing of the forth in the Chicago platform. But the choice fell upon a distinguished Illinois Democrat who once exercised the duties of

"In the campaign of 1896, when pluteeracand Democracy met face to face, Adiat E. and Democracy met land courageous of Stevenson was an able and courageous of forder of Temocracy. During the car funder of Democracy. During the cam-palen he spoke in seven of the closest States. When I visited Bloomington, near the close of the cumpulen, he was chairman of the meeting. In beginning my speech, I referred to him as follows:

We who have been keepers of the Democratic faith love Adial Stevenson, not only for what he is, but we love him also because he is all we have left of the last National Democratic ticket. The Bible tells you of the father who loved the prodigni son when he returned. I tell you of the Democratic father who loved the son who went not astray. "I know that some of our ailles felt

grieved that they were not given the second place on the ticket, but I am sure that they cannot feel unkindly toward one who. restore the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Deferson, and to re-establish by the spirit of 186 the doctrines of 1776. The principles forth at Kansas City. In this campaign to the control of the serves support because it stands for the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the Philippines and for the doctrin-of equal rights to all and special privi-leges for no one in all domestic questions.

General Weaver Speaks

General weaver spraks.

General James B. Weaver also spoke at some length, outlining the work to be done by the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties and appealing for harmony for the common cause. He also paid tribute to Mr. Stevenson's record in Congress.

JONES IN CHICAGO.

Other Members of the Committee With Him.

Chicago, Ili., July 10.—Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee: J. G. Johnson, chairman of the Executive Committee: Charles S. Walsh, national secretary; National Committeeman J. J. Campau, Senator White of California, and J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington arrived here to-day from Lincoln, Neb. Senator Jones will remain here to direct the cambalan.

sue in Isse," declared the Senator, "and they will make anti-imperialism the fesure in the coming campaign. The Republicans may try to make other questions paramount so as to keep imperialism and trusts in the background, but we will not allow them to

do so."
"Will Bryan make such a campaign as he of authority that have characterized the conduct of the administration, then we shall not be in danger of establishing an Empire, the Empire will have been aiready established."

Mr. Towne criticised the attitude of this Government toward the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"We waiked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and we have compelled them to walk on thorns in return. We are plins up expenditures by

speak of their bombardment of the foreign concessions and of serties by the allies, with heavy losses to both sides. After a flerce buttle that began on FOREIGNERS TAKE A PALACE. July 3 the Chinese were defeated in a bayonet charge on July 6. This was an

exceptionally brilliant affair. The Chinese army is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 75,000, but it is known to be large and constantly in-

The number of the ailled forces in the city is about 10,000, including the Japanese, who arrived on July 20.

By this time they probably have been increased by the arrival of the Ninth United States Infantry, which was ordered to push straight on to Tien-Tsin on its arrival at Taku yesterday.

didly served and accurately aimed Chinese guns. Many houses were wrecked by the shells, of which several hundred burst in the city. When the bombardment began, Rear

Admiral Seymour, who was still in command, Admiral Alexieff not having arof Gordon Hall and the Astor Hotel, Germans. which are almost bomb-proof. There were no casualties among them. The twelve-pounders which had been

landed from H. M. S. Terrible replied to the guns of the enemy. One of them was put out of action early in the day by two shells which burst directly under it, smashing its carriage and wounding several of its crew. A gun from one of the French cruisers

was rushed up to take its place, but almost all its crew were wounded by a Chinese shell bursting in the middle of

A sortle was made by a body of Russian and Japanese infantry, supported by a mountain battery. They attacked the Chinese bravely, but were hopelessly outnumbered and had to retire. Accessions to the Chinese forces, be

lieved to be under General Mah and General Sung, with many heavy guns, arrived on July 3, and at least 3,000 men who appeared to be Boxers. But the fighting was certainly done by regular, fairly well drilled and excellently they protect foreigners at any cost. equipped troops, whose leaders displayed good generalship.

There was fighting all Wednesday and Thursday, and at 4 a. m. on Friday the Chinese assaulted the foreign concessions in force. They bombarded it with twelve heavy guns and the allies replied with the paval guns from the Terribie and the machine guns of the marines. After a long artillery duel, in which the slaughter of the Chinese was terrifle, as they massed in a way that made them splendid targets for the Maxims and Gatlings, Admiral Alexieff decided upon

He selected 1,000 men, the pick of all the forces, and sent them out, under cover of a heavy fire from the Royal Asi atic Artillery, to charge the Chinese with the bayonet.

The howls of the yellow devils, as the thousand daring soldiers dashed in among them and gave them the cold steel, told plainly of the execution, the sight of which the clouds of smoke cut off.

The bayonet charge succeeded and the swarm of Chinamen broke in a panic and fled, with the marines chasing them and shooting them down.

This stopped the bombardment for the time being and strewed the place with the corpses of Chinamen. The same evening all the guns of the allies were turned upon the native set-

tlement, and a territic bombardment was given. The casualties are not known, but they must be heavy, as the Japanese commander reports one officer and two men

killed and twenty wounded in his force in last Thursday's tighting alone. HEAVY CASUALTIES.

London, July 11, 4:30 a. m .- According to a special Che-Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien-Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The evidently now have a more capable com-British losses alone were thirty killed or wounded.

The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns.

The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily.

By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Providentially, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien-Tsin with two batteries of 4-inch

guns, but the affics, aided by two of H. ; Shanghal, July 10.-(Copyright, 1900. M. S. Terrible's 4.7-inch guns, succeeded by W. R. Hearst, There has been ter- in silencing the Chinese artiflery after rific fighting at Tien-Tsin. The native eight hours of fighting.

town, which was custured early last The Dally News's Tien-Tsin correweek by the allies, has apparently been spondent says the nicles have decided to retaken by the Chinese. The dispatches | hombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack, owing to the heavy commercial interests in-

Tien-Tsin, Tuesday, July 3.-It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Pekin have taken posses sion of one of the Princes' palaces, opposite and commanding the British Legation, and that the native Christians have been installed therein.

ALL SAFE EXCEPT GERMANS.

Washington, July 10.-The following official dispatch was received here tonight from China:

Che-Foo.-Secretary of State: Shan-The battle began at dawn on July 3 Tung Governor wires has reports with a terrific bombardment by splen- Fourth of July all legations Pekin safe except Germans,

"FOWLER, Censul." The dispatch is based on information of the Governor of Shan-Tung, who is notoriously unreliable and treacherous. It is not credited in Washington. It is believed to be his object to let the world rived until later in the day, ordered all know of the Pekin horror by degrees. the women and children to the cellars. Hence his mention of the massacre of

NINTH READY TO FIGHT.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, July 10,-(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)-The Ninth Regiment. United States Infantry, Colonel Liscum commanding, which arrived early Saturday at Taku, went forward last night to

It is expected that the regiment will engage the Bexers in battle to-day and raise the siege of Tien-Tsin.

EMPRESS AN IN CONTROL.

sources was received at 10 o'clock last Miller, master, came in from Nome with a night to the effect that the Empress had, clean bill of health and confirms the report on June 30, resumed the reins of government and appointed Yung Lu Prime Minister. It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nankin by courier at the rate of 100 miles per day 'hanking the Viceroys of the Yang-tse-Kiang Provinces for their loyalty and recommending that

EMPRESS BLAMES THE FLEET.

Shanghai, Tuesday, July 10 .- (Copyright, 1960, by the New York Herald Company.)-An edict of the Empress Downger, promulgated on June 30, has just been published in Shanghai. Her alesty expresses sorrow for the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, who, she says, went to the Tsung Li Yamen on the day of his death

Her Majesty expresses regret that the apture of the Taku forts should have complicated matters, but orders that the Boxers be suppressed and the foreign legations in Pekin protected. The whole tone of the edict is to hold the foreigners blamable for the gravity of the crisis. Two hundred and fifty white refugees from Tien-Tsin arrived in Shanghai to-

BELIEVE FOREIGNERS DEAD.

London, July 11, 4:20 a. m.-At Shanghat it seems now to be the general belief that the date of the dispatch of July 3 asserting that two legations were still standing was an error, either accidental or intentional. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28. while the alleged massacres are said to have occurred on June 30. Until this point can be cleared up the greatest anxlety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

ALLIES RE-ENFORCED.

Tien-Tsin, Thursday, July 5,-Yesterday large forces of Chinese troops attacked the settlement from two directions, one from the western arsenal and the other upon the railway station on the opposite bank of the river. The Chinese mander.

A welcome addition to the defense was received yesterday in the shape of two more of H. M. S. Terrible's "twelves." Painted on their carriages is the inscrip-

"Ladysmith to Tien-Tsin-Immediate." The Algerina to-day sent two 4 inch guns, which will do much toward equalizing the artillery strength of the allies with that of the enemy.

MURDER OF CHRISTIANS.

Missionary Says Boxers Slay Catholies, Not Protestants.

New York, July 10.-A letter from the Reverend Horace T. Pitckins, stationed at Pao-Ting-Fu, where the Boxer troubles becan, has been received by the American

Continued on Page Two.



MINISTER E. H. CONGER AT HIS DESK IN HIS PRIVATE OF-FICE IN THE LEGATION BUILDING AT PEKIN.

DEATH MAY MEET CAPE NOME HOSTS.

Smallpox Officially Reported Rag- Spaniards and Cubans Said to ing Aboard Passenger Ships in Harbor.

Martial Law Has Been Proclaimed on Account of Claim-Jumping and Robbery of Personal Property.

Washington, July 10 -If it could officially do so, it is probable that the Treasury De-partment would send out a strong warning against the rush to the gold fields of Cape Nome. The officials of the department see in conditions at Cape Nome a probable death-trap for thousands of people, but they

business around Seattle have done every-thing to lure people to Cape Nome, regard-less of the consequences that may follow.

Chairman Odell engaged a detective who In a report received at the Treasury De-partment to-day from Captain Roberts, commanding the revenue cutter Manning, under date of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, June 23, the Captain says: The steamer Lucila of San Francisco, F.

the steamers Ohm and Santa Anna, which have been sent to Egg Island off St. Michaels, for detention in quarantine. Doctor Call, recently of our service, has been appointed quarantine officer by the au-thorities. Captain Miller informs me that there are no cases of smallpox ashore, but

nearly every one expects an epidemic There are, he believes, 19,000 persons on the beach with no prospect of securing a paying claim, or of obtaining employment, outside of mechanics, such as carpenters, builders, etc. It appears impossible for the wast throng that has been and is being thrown into Nome by the numerous transportation companies which use every means sible to induce travel to the Cape Nome

Many of these people have but little above their passage money and outfits, and depend upon finding gold to keep them going after landing.

Many Prospectors Stranded. "It is the opinion of those from the min-ing district of Nome and vicinity from whom I have sought information, that a targe number of persons will be stranded before the end of the season, with no means of getting out of the country without as but a small fraction of the number, and the problem of how they will survive the rigors of an Arctic winter is one that resuires serious attention.

Though it had been possible up to the

time of the sailing of the Lucila to prevent an outbreak of smallpox ashore, the presence of that disease on board some of the vessels carrying passengers to Nome gives officials much concern. If the fear of an epi-demic of typhoid fever should be realized, and if smallpox should at the same time break out it is feared that the death rate would be appalling.

The problem of setting the stranded gold-seekers back to the United States is a diffi-cult one to deal with. Winter begins early

in the Cape Nome region, and navigation will be closed by ice in September or by the let of October at the latest. Those who do of get away before navigation closes will have to settle down to brave the hardships of the Arctic winter as best they may. The venue cutters will bring back to the Paports as many as possible of those wish to return to the United States. but the officials here agree with Roberts that it will be impossible for the cutters to bring all of those who will be stranded.

MARTIAL LAW AT NOME.

Affairs So Critical That the Military Rules. San Francisco, Cal., July 10.-The steamer

St. Paul arrived to-night from St. Michael, Alaska, with news that martial law had been proclaimed at Cape Nome. The St. Paul brought \$1,500,000 in gold, consigned to the Alaska Commercial Company, and fifty passengers.

Robberies and lawlessness have increased so capably with the great influx of pros-

The St. Paul brought fifty-four passengers and il 50,000 in gold dust, the bulk of which was consigned to the Alaska Commercial Company. Of this amount about \$150,000 was from the Cape Nome district. Among the passengers on the St. Paul there was distributed about \$20,000 in gold dust. The largest individual holders were J. S. Langford and Peter Johnson, who brought about \$20,000 each from the Ram-

part district.

Among the passengers from Cape Nome there were some who returned disappointed. These report about 30,000 men there, many of whom are unable to find employment. They say also that money is scarce with many of them, and that many will return on the next steamers.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL MCKINLEY.

Have Conspired Against the President's Life.

MANY PROSPECTORS FAILED. SPECIAL GUARD AT CANTON.

Chairman Odell of New York State Committee Admits That Detectives Were Hired to Ferret Out Conspirators.

New York, July IL-The World says: A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators, with headquarters in New York.

One of the plotters weakened, and sent a warning letter to a member of the Repubare so fur helplens to put a stop to the lican National Committee. That letter was frenzied rush that still continues. The transportation companies engaged in Dick, who referred it to Chairman B. B.

Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairma: Mark Hanna.

Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the President's close friends and advisers. Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded

ness, and urged that extreme precaution Messis. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the President shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and

the plot as a matter of the utmost serious-

To a World reporter last night Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the National Committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the President. "Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret

cautioned him to work with the utmost

exceedingly that the matter has become nce whatever should be made to the mat Special detectives are guarding the Prest-

LEADING TOPICS -- IN --

dent in Canton.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri - Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooles Wednesday; northwesterly winds. For Illinois-Local rains and thunderstorms Wednesday. Fatr Thursday; fresh to brisk southwesterly

For Arkanans-Thunderstorms and cooler Wednesday. Generally fair Thursday; southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

1. Two Big Meetings at Lincoln. Allies Saved by Eayonet Charge,

3. Jury Selected for Jester Case. 4. No Greeting Sent to the President. Boer War's Cost to Victors. Forest Park Is a Thirsty Place.

Death of Mrs. Rozier. All on Account of Web Davis. Surprised His Friends.

5. Future Policy of Transit Company. Ten Years for Killing Officer MacRae 6. Race Track Results. Baseball Scores and Sporting News.

7. Pugilistic Mecca of the Country. Relay Station Organization. The Rallways. Sudden Death of Judge Hirsel,

Teachers' Congress Formally Opened. Republican Clubs Gather To-day. Favor Grand Jury's Suggestion.

Gossip About St. Louisans, 9. Conditions Good for Crops. Opening of the Furniture Exposition Illinois Militia in Camp.

Will Lose if They Marry. 11. New Corporations, Transfers of Realty.

4. Favor Municipal Lighting Plant. Welsbach Company Gets Contract. No Trace of Gladys Zimmer. Garbage Question Bobs Un Again.

New Telephone Syr 'te